

59651 to 59671—Continued.

59663. *PITTSOPORUM MACROPHYLLUM* Schum. et Lauterb. Pittosporaceae.

The plant has existed in my garden for more than 20 years. It is the most beautiful of the dozen or so Pittosporum species which I cultivate. The leaves occasionally attain nearly the size of those of *Magnolia grandiflora*, and the flowers are perhaps not surpassed in fragrance by any other flower; indeed the fragrance is most exquisite. (Proschowsky.)

59664. *PRUNUS* sp. Amygdalaceae.

From Indo China.

59665. *PRUNUS* sp. Amygdalaceae.

From Tran Ninh, Tonkin.

59666. *RHODODENDRON* sp. Ericaceae.

A hybrid.

59667. *RUBUS LINEATUS* Reinw. Rosaceae.

An attractive suberect woody plant which is found wild at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 feet in the Sikkim Himalayas, according to Hooker (Flora of British India). The white flowers are produced in short axillary heads and terminal silvery panicles, and the berries are small and red.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48409.

59668. *SAMBUCUS ADNATA* Wall. Caprifoliaceae.

A Himalayan relative of the elderberry which has clusters of fragrant, white flowers about 10 inches in diameter, followed by red fruits.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46100.

59669. *TIPUANA TIPU* (Benth.) Lillo (*T. speciosa* Benth.). Fabaceae. **Tipu.**

Tipu. Sr. Salvador Izquierdo describes this plant as follows: A handsome, ornamental tree from the Argentine Republic. It has compact, delicate foliage and is excellent for parks and roadways. In its native country it is said to grow nearly as rapidly as *Eucalyptus globulus*. In the Botanic Gardens at Buenos Aires it has reached a height of 4½ meters (15 feet) in 31½ months. Plants imported from Argentina have shown even vigor at Santa Ines, Chile, and have grown even during the winter months. The wood is useful for furniture and rough purposes. Its horizontal branches make it an excellent shade tree.

For trial on the Pacific coast and in our South-western States.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 54643.

59670. (Undetermined.)

A climbing plant from Indo China which is said to yield rubber.

59671. *VACCINIUM GLAUCO-ALBUM* Hook. f. Vacciniaceae.

An evergreen Himalayan shrub, about 4 feet high, with stiff, oval leaves, green above and bluish white beneath. The pinkish white flowers are in axillary racemes which are conspicuous because of their large, persistent, blue-white bracts, edged with bristles. The blue-black berries are about one-third of an inch in diameter.

59672 to 59687.

From Lucknow, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by F. H. Johnson, superintendent, Government Horticultural Gardens. Received May 5, 1924.

59672. *ACACIA AURICULAEFORMIS* A. Cunn. Mimosaceae.

One of the many species of *Acacia* found native in Australia. It is described by Bentham (Flora Australiensis) as a small tree with sickle-shaped

59672 to 59687—Continued.

phyllodia and pods which are irregularly and very much twisted. Of possible value as an ornamental for the most tropical parts of the United States.

59673. *ADANSONIA DIGITATA* L. Bombacaceae.

Baobab.

The baobab, originally from central Africa, is now cultivated in many tropical countries and is famous for the great age which it is said to attain. The short, thick trunk sometimes becomes 30 feet in diameter. The pulp of the gourdlike fruit is edible, and the juice is used to make a beverage.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 42827.

59674. *ANOGEISSUS* sp. Combretaceae.

Received as *Antidesma ghesaembilla* but does not agree with that species.

The members of this genus are trees or shrubs, native to India; some of the species are valued for timber and for the gum, used in printing calico, which exudes from the bark.

59675. *CASSIA DIDYMOTRYA* Fres. Cæsalpiniaceae.

An African shrub or small tree, 7 to 10 feet high, with finely divided leaves about a foot long, and numerous yellow flowers in erect racemes up to a foot in length.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51632.

59676. *COLVILLEA RACE MOSA* Boj. Cæsalpiniaceae.

This handsome tropical tree, believed to be native to East Africa, should be tested in southern Florida along with the poinciana, to which it is related. It is said to reach 40 or 50 feet in height. The pinnate leaves are 3 feet in length, and the brilliant scarlet, curiously shaped flowers are borne in drooping racemes more than a foot long. The tree was named for Sir Charles Colville, Governor of Mauritius; it was discovered in 1824 on the west coast of Madagascar, where it flowers in April or May.

In all probability it will stand no more frost than the poinciana. Like most other leguminous trees, it is readily propagated from seeds. Since it is not yet commonly cultivated in tropical America, it is recommended for trial in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Canal Zone, and elsewhere.

59677. *FICUS LACOR* Buch.-Ham. Moraceae.

A tropical Asian fig which attains a height of 60 feet and appears to be of promise as a shade tree for the warmest parts of the United States. The small whitish fruits, a quarter of an inch thick are in axillary pairs.

59678. *FIRMIANA COLORATA* (Roxb.) R. Br. (*Sterculia colorata* Roxb.). Sterculiaceae.

The brilliant orange flowers of this Indian tree appearing before the leaves, make it desirable as an ornamental tree for regions having very little frost.

59679. *HETEROPHRAGMA ADENOPHYLLUM* (DC.) Seem. Bignoniaceae.

An ornamental African tree related to catalpa but adapted for cultivation in subtropical region only. It reaches a height of 30 to 50 feet, with large opposite, pinnate leaves and brownish yellow, woolly flowers in terminal panicles.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52291

59680. *HOLOPTELEA INTEGRIFOLIA* (Roxb.) Planch. Ulmaceae.

A large, spreading tree, closely related to the elms, which grows in dry, sandy soils at low altitudes in northern and central India. Its chief use appears to be as a timber tree; the wood is yellowish gray and moderately hard and is used for general construction.